

End - 977
#



979 ~
Indiana

INDIANA

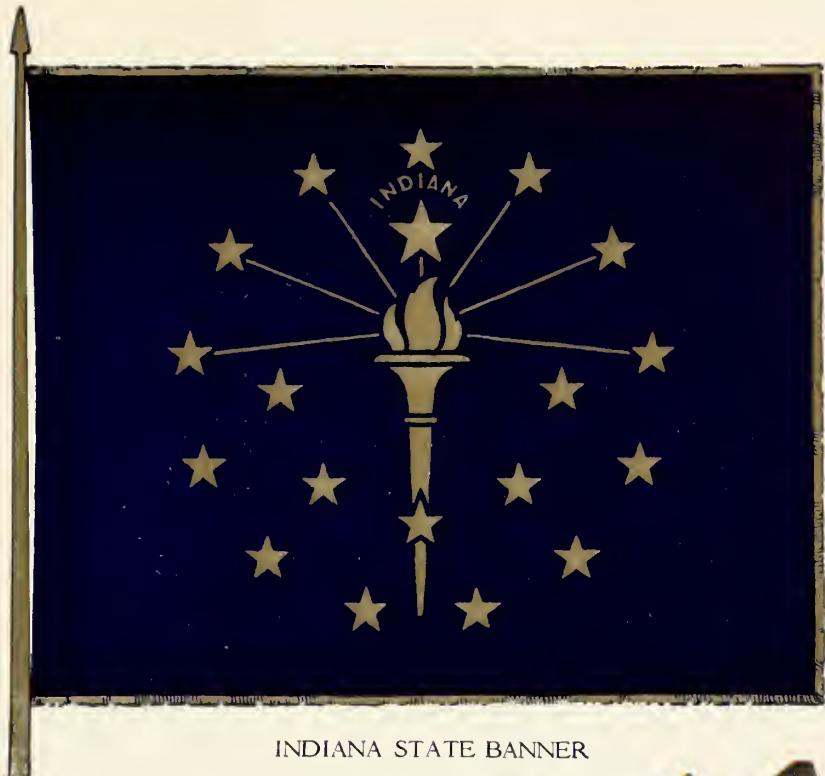
1926



Prepared for
GOVERNOR ED JACKSON
by
INDIANA HISTORICAL BUREAU
and
BOARD OF PUBLIC PRINTING

Edited and Supervised
by
LEWIS S. BOWMAN, CHARLES KETTLEBOROUGH
CHRISTOPHER B. COLEMAN, EDWARD F. WARFEL
J. OTTO LEE

Wm. B. BURFORD
State Printer
Indianapolis, Indiana



INDIANA STATE BANNER



INDIANA STATE FLOWER
BLOSSOM OF TULIP TREE

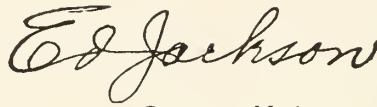
FOREWORD

INDIANA in 1816 became the nineteenth state. In this sesquicentennial year of American independence she joins with the other commonwealths admitted into the Union after its formation in appreciation of the blessings of liberty and union for which they are indebted to the thirteen original states. The city of Philadelphia, where the Continental Congress resolved upon independence and adopted the great Declaration, will always be regarded by us as, in a peculiar sense, the birthplace of our nation.

When the Revolutionary War began, this region was entirely in the hands of the British and the Indians. The heroic expedition of George Rogers Clark and his capture of Fort Sackville at Vincennes in large part gave the revolutionary patriots control and will forever link the Revolution with the development of the United States west of the Allegheny Mountains. The centre of the five states created out of the Old Northwest, Indiana, next to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, owes the greatest debt of gratitude to those who framed the great Ordinance of 1787 for the organization of the "territory northwest of the river Ohio."

Indiana seeks to be worthy of these great inheritances. Its loyalty has been proved in the War of 1812, the Mexican, the Civil, the Spanish, and the World wars. In the field of education, of art and letters, it has contributed to America's store of culture. It has developed its material resources, and under the constitution of 1851 the state has paid for its improvements as they have been made, and is now entirely free from debt. It has organized care of defective, dependent, and delinquent classes. Its southern hills, its central plains, and the great industrial sites in the north furnish homes for a population, we believe, as industrious, as progressive, and as happy as can be found anywhere in the world.

This little book is intended as Indiana's contribution to the observance of the Sesquicentennial of American independence; it is a brief summary of her achievements and an invitation to all to enjoy her friendly hospitality.



Governor of Indiana



Governor Ed Jackson



FIRST CAPITOL BUILDING AT VINCENNES

THE first seat of government of Indiana Territory was Vincennes, and, according to the first entry in the executive journal, the Territorial government commenced July 4, 1800. William Henry Harrison was appointed the first territorial governor, with John Gibson as secretary, Henry Vanderburg, William Clark, and John Griffin as territorial judges. This building was used as the seat of government until the capital was removed to Corydon in 1813. It has been purchased by the citizens of Vincennes and removed to a public park. It is now being restored to its original appearance, and refurnished in keeping with the period in which it was used for official purposes.



SECOND CAPITOL BUILDING AT CORYDON

INDIANA'S second capitol was erected in 1812-13 as the Harrison County Courthouse at Corydon, which became the second territorial capital in 1813 and, in 1816, the first state capital. In 1825 the capital was moved to Indianapolis. The Old State House, purchased by the state in 1917, is still standing, though remodeled; it is a solid, stone building forty feet square.



INDIANA'S PRESENT STATE HOUSE

THE building of this State House was begun October 12, 1878, and completed October 2, 1888. It cost \$1,980,969, and is reported to be the only public building in the country that was built within the original cost estimate.

The building stone used was taken from Indiana quarries. The basement walls and the footing for the outer walls consist of blue limestone; and the outer walls of the entire building are of oolitic limestone.

The dimensions of the building are: maximum length from north to south, 496 feet; width, on north and south fronts, 185 feet; width, east and west of central projection, 282 feet. Including the basement, there are four floors with aggregate floor space of more than twelve acres.

On each floor a grand corridor, 68 feet wide, extends the entire length of the building, supported by a double row of marble col-

umns, piers, and pilasters, lighted on the three upper floors with ample skylight.

The distinguishing feature of the State House, adding grandeur and dignity to its appearance, is the dome, 72 feet in diameter, rising from the center to a height of 234 feet above the ground. From foundation to roof, it is constructed of solid stone. In perspective, the beauty, strength, and harmony of Corinthian order of architecture is successfully displayed in a rich combination of appropriate columns, pilasters, and pediments, the whole representing a monument of architecture worthy of the state and age.

There are in the dome eight large columns of Jonesboro (Maine) granite; eight solid Carrara (Italian) marble statues of heroic size are within the rotunda on a level of the third floor, representing: law, oratory, agriculture, commerce, justice, liberty, history, and art.



FREDERICK E. SCHORTEMEIER
SECY. OF STATE



LEWIS S. BOWMAN
AUDITOR OF STATE



F. HAROLD VAN ORMAN
LIEUT. GOV.



MRS. GRACE B. URBAHNS
TREAS. OF STATE



MRS. EDWARD FRANKLIN WHITE
REPORTER OF SUPREME
AND APPELLATE COURTS



ARTHUR L. GILLIOM
ATTY. GENERAL



ZACH T. DUNGAN
CLERK OF COURTS



HENRY NOBLE SHERWOOD
SUPT. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

JUDGES SUPREME COURT OF INDIANA



David A. Myers Willard B. Gemmill Julius C. Travis Benjamin M. Willoughby Louis B. Ewbank

JUDGES APPELLATE COURT OF INDIANA



Solon A. Enloe

Chas. F. Remy
Willis C. McMahan

Ethan A. Dausman

Alonzo L. Nichols
Francis M. Thompson



THE INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT MONUMENT CIRCLE, INDIANAPOLIS

An everlasting shrine to the Hoosiers who made the supreme sacrifice in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the Civil War. A tablet also commemorates Indiana's part in the war with Spain.

NATIONALLY recognized as a magnificent piece of architectural and sculptural art, it ranks second in height only to the famous Washington monument; including the foundation, it measures 314 feet, 6 inches, and from the street level, 284 feet, 6 inches. From the balcony near the top, the entire city can be viewed. On the summit is a colossal figure of Victory.

The statuary at the base includes two of the largest groups ever carved out of stone—the one on the east representing War; the

one on the west, Peace. Cascades of flowing water beneath the statuary form large pools on the east and west. Bronze statues of Governor Oliver P. Morton, Governor James Whitcomb, General William Henry Harrison, the three war governors, and General George Rogers Clark, conqueror of the Old Northwest, stand in the four segments between the pools and the steps.

Construction began in 1887 and was completed in 1901, at a cost of \$600,000. The monument was dedicated in 1902 "To Indiana's Silent Victors."



Main Memorial Shrine

INDIANA WORLD WAR MEMORIAL

THRU an act of the special session of the legislature in 1920, the generous citizens of Indiana have honored the men and women who served in the World War with a shrine of national and, no doubt, international scope. The City of Indianapolis, Marion County, and the State of Indiana have joined hands to provide the wonderful Memorial Plaza which includes

five city blocks in the heart of our state capital. This Memorial when completed will be visited by people of all states and nations of the world. On September 12, 1924, the cornerstone of the first building on the Plaza was laid, and on June 17, 1925, this building was dedicated by Governor Ed Jackson as the home of the National Organization of the American Legion. It is located near the northwest corner of the

Plaza. The present plans call for a similar utilitarian building near the northeast corner of the site. The Memorial proper, which is now under construction, will have a base of 180 feet square, with a tower approximately 50 feet square rising to a height of 230 feet. This building as well as all others on the Plaza—an everlasting tribute to those who gave to their country their services and their lives if need be—will be constructed of Indiana Limestone.



American Legion Headquarters



Administration Building—Bloomington

INDIANA UNIVERSITY

INDIANA University, head of the common school system of the state, was founded in 1820, and is the oldest of the larger state universities of the West.

The University was opened in 1824 when ten students entered. The growth in attendance during recent years is shown by the following five-year table:

1901.....	1137
1906.....	1684
1911.....	2431
1916.....	2669
1921.....	3914
1926.....	5643

In 1925 there were 976 graduates, a larger number than the total attendance in 1897.

The schools and departments at Bloomington are: College of Arts and Sciences, School of Education, Graduate School, School of Law, School of Medicine, School of Commerce and Finance, School of Music, Summer School, and Extension Division.

The University Biological Station is located at Winona, Indiana.

There are 225 members of the Faculty at Bloomington.

The campus contains 132 acres.

There are 24 buildings valued at \$1,988,750.71.

There are 170,000 books in the Library.

Indiana University is known as the "Mother of College Presidents." Thirty-two former students are now presidents of Colleges and Universities.

Students, Faculty, and other friends of Indiana University have recently closed a campaign which resulted in subscriptions amounting to \$1,634,230.52 to erect a Union Building, Women's Dormitory, and a Stadium. The Women's Dormitory and the Stadium were dedicated last November. The total gifts to Indiana University amount to more than three million dollars.



Medical School Building—Indianapolis

INDIANA SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

THE desire of Indiana University to meet the increasing opportunities for service to the people of the state has resulted in the establishment of a number of units at Indianapolis. Among these are the School of Medicine, School of Dentistry, Training School for Nurses, the Robert W. Long Hospital, the James Whitcomb Riley Hospital, and the Extension Teaching Service. In addition to the Indianapolis extension center there is a center at Fort Wayne.

The Medical School, which is the only one in the State of Indiana, is the result of the union of the Indiana Medical College, the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, the State College of Physicians, all of Indianapolis, and the Fort Wayne College of Medicine. Thus all the medical interests of the state are united in one organization known as the Indiana University Medical School which has an A rating throughout the United States.

The Riley Hospital and the Long Hospital furnish excellent teaching facilities. The

Riley Hospital is an important center for social work in child welfare for the state of Indiana. All persons who are unable to pay are admitted and cared for free of charge. Pay patients are received at fixed rates.

The Bobbs and City Free Dispensary maintained by the University is the only one in Indianapolis. The City Hospital and the Central Hospital for the Insane are used freely in clinical teaching.

The Ball Brothers of Muncie offered to give half a million dollars to the Riley Hospital if others would give a million dollars. The campaign resulted in an oversubscription.

The Governor and the Legislative Budget Committee have approved the proposition to purchase the old Indiana Medical building; the money thus obtained will be used in the construction of an addition to the medical building fronting Michigan Street.



Aerial View of Campus

This view shows part of the 42 buildings on the campus and farms which serve not only as the training center for college students, but also as the source of information for Indiana agriculture and industry.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY

PURDUE University is one of the two state universities supported by Indiana. It owes its origin to the Land Grant Act of Congress of 1862, otherwise known as the Morrill Act, and to the enactments of the state legislature of 1865 and 1869. It is maintained principally by state appropriations, supplemented by various federal grants.

Although a state institution, it bears the name "Purdue," instead of that of the state, because of the gifts from John Purdue, a public-spirited and philanthropic citizen of Lafayette. Graduate and undergraduate instruction is offered through the Schools of Agriculture, Applied Science, Chemical, Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering, Home Economics and Pharmacy.

A recent survey for an alumni record showed that the training received in the University has been effective and enabled

the students to take their places in world affairs. This summary which included 6238 of the 8,715 graduates prior to the 1924 class, showed 1,070 business executives, 254 of whom were presidents, 336 managers, and 209 superintendents. There were 488 farmers and livestock raisers, 890 engineers, 968 engaged in educational work, including three college presidents, 17 college deans, and 377 other staff members of colleges and universities. The survey also revealed 420 in public employment either with the federal, state, county or city governments, 31 bankers, 51 merchants, 58 authors or publishers, 400 engaged in handling transportation problems, and many other lines of worthwhile endeavor.

Fifty-two years ago, when the university opened its doors for the first time, there were three buildings on the original plat of 100 acres and sixty-five young men and women



Memorial Union Building

Purdue Memorial Union Building resulted from a gift of alumni, students, and friends of the University as a useful and lasting memorial to the 4,006 Purdue men and women in the World War and the 66 who lost their lives. This substantial structure symbolizes the true, sturdy spirit of Indiana people.

comprised the student body for the six faculty members. Today there are more than 40 buildings on the campus and a student body of about 3,600. The staff numbers nearly 500, and the number of graduates has grown from one the first year to about 600 annually. The institution has 4,350 acres of land, a third of it at Lafayette. Most of the remainder is scattered over Indiana to serve as experimental or demonstration centers for the farmers of the state. The university maintains extensive experiment stations in agriculture and engineering and also carries on state-wide extension work in both these fields.

Perhaps in no other state are the people generally receiving more direct help from their state university than Hoosiers get from Purdue. A staff of 45 men and women, specialists in their respective lines of endeavor, go about the state continually broadcasting the latest information on agriculture or home economics subjects, not merely by lectures but by demonstrations. The knowledge of the institution thus

is taken to the most remote corner of the state. Last year 504,000 men and women, fifth of the Hoosier state's population,—were reached directly by these workers.

So it is with industry. Extension men carry the newest ideas to factory managers, superintendents, foremen, and the man in the shops. These men necessarily are fewer in number than those on the land and in rural homes, but despite this fact, 10,000 of them were given direct aid the past year.

"Purdue's sole cause for existence is service to the people of the state, not only in the training of young people here on the campus, but in the carrying of information out to residents of the state unable to come to the institution for its advantages," is a statement of the aims of the University. This idea of service instilled in the hearts of those connected with the institution, accounts in a large way for the service being given the residents of Indiana by their university.



Administration Building

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT TERRE HAUTE

THE Indiana State Normal School was created by an act of the General Assembly of December 20, 1865. The institution began its work on January 6, 1870. The current year, 1925-26, represents, therefore, the 56th year of its work as a teacher-training institution.

During the current year, over 3,000 different students were enrolled in its various courses and since the organization of the school not less than 75,000 different students have been in attendance in preparation for the profession of teaching.

The material equipment of the Indiana State Normal School consists, at present, of eleven separate buildings located on a campus in the very heart of the city of Terre Haute. Of these buildings the outstanding ones are—the large Main Building containing also the offices of administration; a splendid Library built of stone and housing over 100,000 volumes; a large Science

Hall containing modern laboratories in all the various fields of science; a modern well-equipped building for the Industrial Arts and a Training School for practice teaching, containing all the grades and the four years of a standard high school.

A large new Residence Hall is the first of a series of buildings to house in increasing proportions the student body.

The Faculty of the institution numbers about 100 members and has been selected for the express purpose of training teachers for the public schools.

Fourteen different departments offer every phase of work required in the public schools.

The Courses of Study in the institution are those authorized by law and approved by the State Board of Education. All have been planned with a single and distinct purpose in view—to prepare candidates for teaching from the primary grades to and through the commissioned high school.



Science Hall—Muncie

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, BALL TEACHERS COLLEGE

THE Indiana State Normal School, Ball Teachers College, located at Muncie, opened its doors with the beginning of the summer term, June 17, 1918, with an enrollment of 383 students. At the time of the opening of this state institution the property consisted of 70 acres of land upon which was one large school building and a dormitory, the remains of a defunct private institution. This property had been purchased at a receiver's sale by the Ball Brothers, wealthy manufacturers of Muncie, and given by them to the state.

From the first the school has made rapid progress, increasing in enrollment about twenty per cent each year, the summer term of 1926 having an attendance of 1,351. With the growth of the school the number of buildings have steadily increased. In the spring of 1924 Science Hall was completed at a cost to the state of \$300,000. In January, 1925, school work began in the Ball

Gymnasium, just completed, costing about \$350,000, another gift of the Ball Brothers. At present there is nearing completion a Library and Assembly Hall built by the state; a girls' dormitory has just been started. The latter, to cost \$150,000, is an additional gift of the Ball Brothers.

Ball Teachers College is controlled by the same board of trustees as the division located at Terre Haute. The two divisions constitute the Indiana State Normal School. For several years the same president served both institutions, but it soon became impossible for one person to carry the work and responsibility, and, in 1924, Benjamin J. Burris, at that time State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Indiana, was appointed president of the school at Muncie. He assumed the duties on December first of that year. The faculty consists of about fifty members especially prepared to train teachers.



THE INDIANA STATE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF

THE Indiana State School for the Deaf, established in Indianapolis in 1844, has occupied several different locations in the city, and since 1911 has been on the present site, consisting of eighty acres of land in the northeast section of Indianapolis. The buildings, of buff brick and stone, present a very beautiful appearance in the wooded campus.

The school is free to the children of the state who are too deaf to be educated in the public

schools. The compulsory school law applies from the ages of seven to eighteen inclusive. The enrollment has reached the number of three hundred eighty-five, being about equally divided between the sexes. The school term is nine calendar months in length, beginning about the first week in September. The course of study, covering twelve years, is designed to prepare graduates to enter Gallaudet College at Washington, D. C. Industrial courses are emphasized in order to prepare pupils for various occupations after finishing school.



INDIANA SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

By an act of the legislature, approved January 27, 1847, provision was made to establish the Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind. On October 1, 1847, the school was opened in rented rooms until suitable buildings could be erected. The main building was completed in 1853; others were since constructed until the whole plant now consists of seven buildings. These front on Meridian at North in Indianapolis.

The name was changed in 1907 to the Indiana

School for the Blind, and its operations placed wholly within the scope of the public school system. Four distinct and well equipped departments are maintained: (1) physical culture; (2) manual and industrial training; (3) the school of music; (4) the school of common and high school branches.

In 1923 provisions were made for a new site, the present one being given as a part of the Memorial Plaza. The new school will be located at Seventy-fifth Street and College Avenue.



INDIANA STATE SOLDIERS' HOME

THE Indiana State Soldiers' Home is situated on the Wabash River, four miles north of Lafayette and three miles southwest of the famous Tippecanoe Battle Ground. Its establishment was made possible through activities started by the G. A. R. at the Department Encampment in Indianapolis in 1886. In 1895 the legislature passed a bill for the establishment and maintenance of this home, which was opened on February 1, 1896, but was not formally dedicated until July 4.

The site consists of 187 acres given by the citizens

of Tippecanoe County and the city of Lafayette; the latter also donated 55 acres two miles southwest of the main tract. Colonel R. P. DeHart donated a river frontage of nearly one-half mile. On these grounds are nine buildings built by the state, and about forty cottages built by various counties, the G. A. R., Women's Relief Corps of Indiana, John A. Logan and Marsh B. Taylor Women's Relief Corps, and John A. Logan Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R., all of Lafayette. Other buildings were erected by the Home.



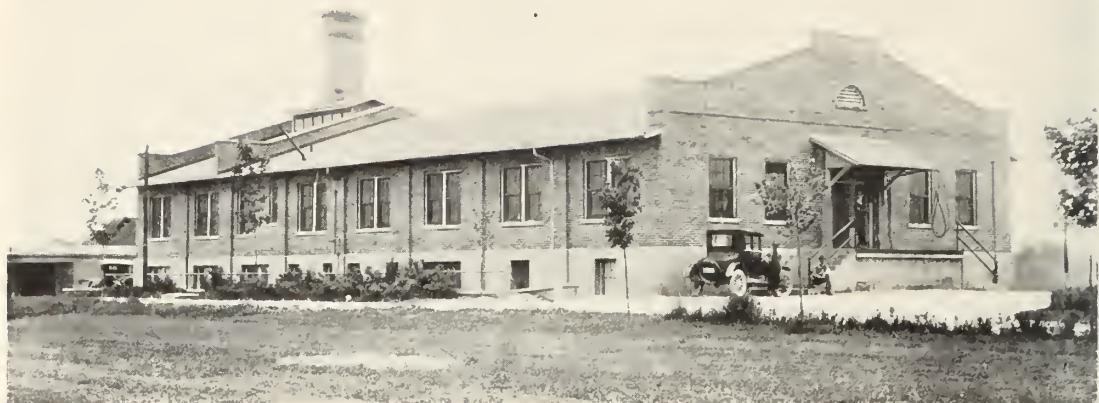
INDIANA SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS' HOME

THE Indiana Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, located at Knightstown, was established in 1865 as a private undertaking, for the benefit of the disabled soldiers and seamen, their widows, and orphans under the name of Soldiers' and Seamen's Home. In 1867 it was turned over to the state of Indiana.

Upon the establishment of a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Lafayette, this institution was maintained

for the benefit of the orphans and children of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, marines, and nurses of the United States Army, in any of its wars, and the Regular Army, who were destitute of means of education and support.

The population is about three hundred and seventy-five children, with a capacity of five hundred. A commissioned high school is maintained on the grounds, giving work sufficient for college entrance. Emphasis is placed on the vocational training.



INDIANA FARM COLONY FOR FEEBLE-MINDED

THE Indiana Farm Colony for Feeble-Minded was established in 1919 at Butlerville, Jennings County, Indiana, and now admits only males beyond the age of sixteen who have been properly committed by the court, and who are determined admissible by the superintendent. The population at this time is about 250, but it will be increased as time goes on. There are 1,800 acres of land in the tract, and although many new buildings have been constructed, the institution is

still in the formative period. The industries on this land can be developed to considerable advantage to the state. At this time the chief productions are farm and dairy products and crushed rock.

Since 1925 this institution has been under the same Board of Trustees and Superintendence as the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth at Fort Wayne, a union which has numerous advantages in the operation of the two institutions.



INDIANA SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH

THE Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth, located near Fort Wayne, was founded in 1879 at Knightstown, Indiana. It has been located in Fort Wayne since 1888 and now has a capacity of nearly 1,600 inmates. Cases are accepted only through court commitment of males between six and sixteen, and females between six and forty-five years of age. Besides caring for nearly 1,000 acres of productive farm land, training in the lines of academic work, tailoring, shoemak-

ing, carpentry, painting, mattress making, baking, printing, sewing, and laundry work is emphasized. The institution maintains a parole system and also an out-patient department for the study and care of cases in the community.

The institution as a whole has an inventory close to two million dollars, and the yearly per capita cost of operating is in the neighborhood of two hundred dollars.



INDIANA VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS

THE Indiana Village for Epileptics, established by legislative enactment of 1905 for the scientific treatment, education, employment, and custody of epileptic residents of the state, is located on a tract of 1,334.8 acres three miles north of Newcastle. Approximately two miles in length by one mile in breadth, the tract is divided in its length by the Blue River Valley.

The general plan for development utilizes this

valley as a division for sexes and provides on each side three groups of buildings as follows: adults of the better class, children of the better class, low grade adults and children.

The institution as planned has a capacity of 1,250, but by the addition of small cottages this can be increased to 1,500 or 1,800. At present the population is 478 males and 220 females, a total of 698 patients.



BOARD OF INDUSTRIAL AID FOR THE BLIND

THE legislature, realizing the need of remedial legislation, in its sixty-ninth General Assembly enacted a law creating a commission known as the Board of Industrial Aid for the Blind.

Immediately upon the enactment of this law the board became active. A register of all the blind in the state has been prepared and maintained; agents have been placed in the field for the purpose of visiting and stimulating despondent blind, giving instructions; women have been provided with employment in their homes; and shops have been

established for the training and employment of suitable blind persons. The sales of products of the institution during the last fiscal year amounted to \$105,097.31, while \$27,167.11 was paid in wages to blind employees.

The legislature in 1923, recognizing the great value of this work to the blind, appropriated one hundred thousand dollars for an industrial building. The creation of this building on West Thirtieth Street, Indianapolis, has made possible an extension of the work.



THE INDIANA GIRLS' SCHOOL

THE legislature of 1869 provided for a State Correctional School which became operative in 1873 and functioned in Indianapolis thirty-four years. During this time 1,663 girls were admitted. In 1907 the girls were moved to the new school eight miles out of Indianapolis, where 2,159 girls have been received, making 3,712 admissions in the fifty-three years.

The plant consists of 187 acres, a hospital, school building, power house, and ten cottages grouped around a shaded open campus of twenty-five acres.

Each cottage is a complete unit having its own kitchen, dining room, laundry, and playgrounds.

Girls are committed between the ages of ten and eighteen, and are confined until twenty. A girl is paroled, however, as soon as she can show a clean bill of health, continuous excellent conduct record, and has creditably finished a complete course in home economics, both scientific and practical. It is possible for a girl to meet these requirements in one year.



INDIANA BOYS' SCHOOL

THIS school, established by the legislature in 1867, was originally called The House of Refuge for Juvenile Offenders. In 1883 the name was changed to The Indiana Reform School for Boys, and in 1903 to The Indiana Boys' School. Its purpose is the reformation, education, and training of delinquent and incorrigible boys committed to its care by the Juvenile Courts.

Boys are committed between the ages of ten and sixteen, to remain until twenty-one, but a parole

may be earned in sixteen months if a boy is eighteen years old. The average stay in the school is twenty months. The usual population is about 500. Throughout the year the boys receive academic, vocational, and military training.

The school is located on a tract of 980 acres adjoining Plainfield. Land and improvements are valued at \$75,000.00. The annual cost of maintenance is approximately \$160,000.00.



INDIANA REFORMATORY

THE first state institution established in Indiana was the State Prison at Jeffersonville. It was authorized by the legislature on January 9, 1821. By an act of the legislature, December 15, 1921, a new site was obtained near Pendleton where this institution was opened on November 19, 1923.

The Reformatory exists solely for the inmates confined within its walls. Its business is to educate the ignorant; to create habits of industry; to instill moral and religious principles; to return to society

better men than society committed to its keeping.

Inmates are placed under the instruction of competent teachers who have had experience in the public schools of the state. Various trade schools have been put into operation.

In administering discipline no favoritism is shown. When the rules are violated, the violator is disciplined. Chapel services are held each Sunday, very much like those of the ordinary church. Topics discussed are ethical and evangelical.



INDIANA STATE PRISON

THE Indiana State Prison, located at Michigan City, was authorized in 1859. In 1897 the legislature enacted the indeterminate sentence law and provided that this institution should receive all men convicted and sentenced by the courts of Indiana who were thirty years or older, or of a younger age if the conviction carried a life sentence.

The walled enclosure contains 22 acres with an adjoining garden of 80 acres. A large portion of the vegetables and dairy products used are supplied

from a 400 acre farm operated with prison labor.

In 1909 an Indiana Hospital for Insane Criminals was established to be a part of this institution. This was erected entirely with prison labor and put into operation in 1912. It now has a capacity of 230. Occupational therapy was inaugurated in 1916.

The institution throughout is modern in its cell houses, dormitories, and equipment, and is conducted along the most modern ideas for prisons,



INDIANA STATE FARM

THE Indiana State Farm is situated on the National Road, forty-two miles west of Indianapolis, near Greencastle. It was established for the purpose of depopulating the various jails of the state to which in former years men and boys were committed to serve for minor infractions of the laws. Such cases are now committed to the Farm.

The institution comprises nearly 1,900 acres on which farming, gardening, dairying, and fruit

growing are done, and industries are operated for the manufacture of brick, hollow building tile and drain tile, crushed stone for road purposes, and ground limestone for agricultural use. Willows grown on the Farm are used in the manufacture of baskets, hampers, and furniture.

In twelve years of existence the institution has had two building programs, the first for frame structures, and a permanent program for buildings of brick and tile.



INDIANA WOMAN'S PRISON

THE Indiana Woman's Prison, located in Indianapolis, was built in 1873. In June of that year Mrs. Sara J. Smith was appointed first Superintendent. Seventeen prisoners were transferred to the Indiana Reformatory Institution (as it was then called) from the Jeffersonville Prison.

In 1905 the legislature changed the statutes, placing the girls in a separate institution from the women. After building a Girls' School and transferring these inmates in 1907, the Correctional

Department was opened for receiving women who had formerly been sentenced to serve their terms in the county jails. When brought to the Correctional Department, they are taught laundry, cooking, sewing, and other trades which they can use if they desire when they go out into the world again.

The grounds have been developed in the past fifteen years. Fruit and vegetables raised in large quantities are used both while fresh and when canned, helping materially towards the maintenance



INDIANA STATE SANATORIUM

THE General Assembly, on March 8, 1907, authorized the establishment of a hospital for the treatment of early pulmonary tuberculosis. A site containing 504 acres, four miles east of Rockville, was purchased in September, 1908.

The hospital was opened April 1, 1911. Only legal residents in the state, with pulmonary tuberculosis, are admitted, preference being given to indigent citizens. Such persons are admitted on the certificate of a township trustee, and a medical certificate submitted by a physician.

By an act of the legislature in 1921, an appropriation was made for a children's building which was completed in 1923, increasing the capacity of the institution from 80 to 170. Since the opening of the institution, 3,698 patients have been admitted. About 700 of these have been children under sixteen years. A school for the children is maintained with hours so arranged that they do not interfere with the needed rest periods. Courses are given in manual training, domestic science, and other occupational work.

INDIANA HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE

THE various Insane Hospitals of the state are grouped on the following page. The same law applies to all these institutions as to receiving and caring for patients and all are equipped with modern conveniences characteristic of such hospitals. Expense of maintaining these hospitals is paid by the state.

The Central Hospital was established in 1845 at the present site in Indianapolis. Not until 1848 were patients received. The pathological laboratory, pictured, is the first and largest of its kind in the United States. The hospital has received more than 32,000 patients since it was opened. Courses of clinical teaching for medical students, courses in social psychiatry for social workers, and in forensic psychiatry for attorneys and law students are given at the hospital.

The Northern Hospital, known as "Longcliff," at Logansport, was started in 1883 and received its first patient in July, 1888. Longcliff receives its patients from eleven counties in the northern part of the state. The institution is built on the cottage plan with a 1300 capacity. There are 625 acres of land upon which extensive farming is carried on.

The Eastern Hospital, "Easthaven," at Richmond, was started in 1883 and was partly completed

in 1887, being occupied by the School for Feeble-Minded Youth. This school was moved to its present location near Fort Wayne in 1890 and in July of that year "Easthaven" received its first patients. Seventeen counties of the northeastern part of the state is its field of work.

The Southern Hospital, "Woodmere," is situated four miles east of Evansville. This site was selected in 1884 and the first patients were received in 1890. Woodmere receives its patients from twelve counties of southern Indiana.

The Southeastern Hospital is located at Madison, overlooking the valley of the Ohio river. The site, containing 1,265 acres, was selected in 1905, and the first patients were received in 1910. It was built to relieve the crowded condition of the Central Hospital and now receives patients from thirty counties in the south and southeastern part of the state.

INDIANA HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE



GENERAL VIEW OF EASTERN HOSPITAL



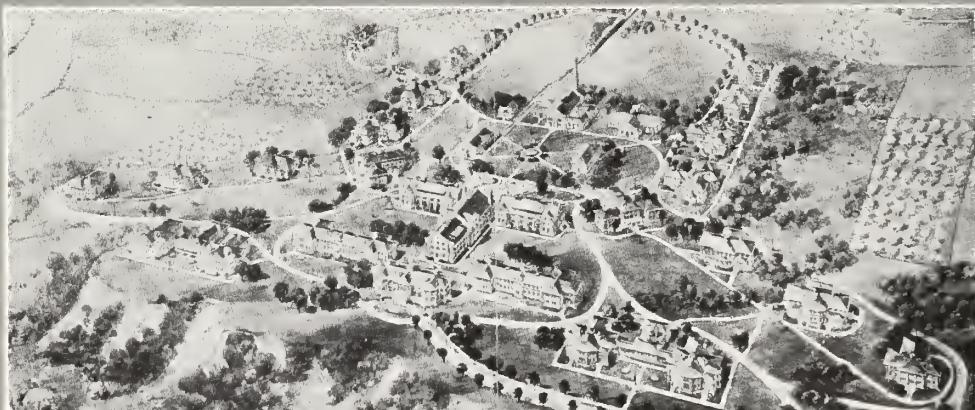
ADMINISTRATION BLDG. NORTHERN HOSPITAL



GENERAL VIEW OF SOUTHERN HOSPITAL



PATHOLOGICAL DEPT. CENTRAL HOSPITAL



BIRDS EYE VIEW OF SOUTHEASTERN HOSPITAL

INDIANA BOARD OF HEALTH

THE first State Health Law of Indiana, which also provided for a State Board of Health, was enacted by the legislature of 1881. The first State Health Commissioner was Dr. Thaddeus M. Stevens, of Indianapolis. Dr. Stevens served from November 3, 1881, to March 15, 1883. Dr. E. R. Hawn succeeded Dr. Stevens, serving until his death, September 6, 1883. Dr. E. S. Elder served from September 6, 1883, to May 8, 1885. Dr. C. N. Metcalf served from May 8, 1885, to his death March 10, 1896. He was succeeded by Dr. J. N. Hurty, who served from March 12, 1896, to October 1, 1922. Dr. Wm. F. King is now serving.

Good public health administration rests upon a three-fold basis: legislation, organization, and education. Indiana has always occupied a leading place in the enactment of salutary health laws. The Health Law of 1881 was amended in 1891 and again amended in 1909. The model Vital Statistics Law was enacted in 1907, a Quarantine Law in 1903, a Pure Food and Drug Law in 1907, a Sanitary Food Law in 1909, a Sanitary Schoolhouse Law in 1911, a model School Inspection Law in 1911, a law for the Prevention of Infant Blindness in 1911, a Hydrophobia Law in 1911, a Diphtheria Antitoxin Law in 1907, a Public Water Supply Law in 1913, an Anti-Tuberculosis Law in 1915, a Housing Law in 1913, an Insanitary Dwelling Law in 1917, a County Tuberculosis Hospital Law in 1920, a model Bakery Law in 1919, a Water Analysis Law in 1919, and various other laws indirectly related to public health are in force.

The State Health Department has developed from a Secretary and stenographer in 1896 to the present organization of eleven divisions and departments with a personnel of approximately 100 employes, rendering a distinct and invaluable service to the commonwealth of Indiana.

That effective educational work has been carried out is shown by a reduction of death rates per 100,000 population from certain preventable causes in the years from 1902 to 1924: diphtheria from 15.2 to 8.1; scarlet fever from 48.3 to 7.1; tuberculosis from



John Newell Hurty, M. D.

Pioneer and Leader in Public Health. He Gave the Best of His Life in Devotion to the Public Health Cause in Which He Believed, and to the Service of the People of Indiana Whom He Loved.

156.7 to 84.0. The mortality of infants under one year of age, per 1,000 births, has been reduced from 106 to 65.

The work of the Department touches practically every phase of business activity and every business interest in the state. The function of the State Health Department is largely that of advising and assisting county, city, and town health officials and departments and of correlating and supervising the public work of the state as a whole.

Health, physical and mental, is the foundation of all prosperity and happiness. It is the quality of life that renders the individual fit to live most and serve best.

PIONEERS OF ORGANIZED CHARITY



THIMOTHY NICHOLSON



OSCAR C. MCCULLOCH

INDIANA STATE CHARITIES

THE Board of State Charities, established by an act of the legislature of 1889, maintains general supervision over the whole system of public charities and the correctional institutions of the state. Its duty is to inspect, advise, report conditions to the Governor and to local administrative officials, recommend to them the improvements needed, and suggest to the legislature such new laws as seem desirable. The Board has six members, appointed by the Governor, who is himself president, ex-officio. They serve without pay. They appoint an executive officer, who in turn appoints the employes. The different departments of the office have supervision over dependent children in foster homes, the licensing of maternity hospitals and child-caring agencies, the relief of the poor, the deportation of non-resident dependents, the inspection of institutions, the collection of statistics, and the general office work.

From the beginning it has been the policy of the Board to encourage a feeling of local responsibility for anti-social conditions and to bring about reforms through education of public sentiment. The State Conference on Social Work, held annually under its

auspices, brings together both official and voluntary workers to exchange views and discuss methods, thereby creating helpful and friendly relations within the entire field of social endeavor. The twenty state charitable and correctional institutions have developed gradually and with a continuity of plan which makes for permanent growth. They are operated on a non-partisan basis, under a uniform law, each having its own board of trustees. In the counties there are the circuit and juvenile courts, the board of children's guardians, the board of county charities, the attendance and probation officers, and a public relief official, the township trustee, in each township. There are at present 21 county general hospitals and 5 county tuberculosis hospitals. The state and county institutions have 21,000 inmates, and the expenses of these and of township poor relief amount to nearly nine million dollars annually.

A report to the Governor, for the use of the legislature, is published annually. There is published each quarter the Indiana Bulletin of Charities and Correction, one number of which contains the proceedings of the State Conference on Social Work.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND LIBRARIES

THE constitution of Indiana provides for a general and uniform system of public schools which shall forever be free and equally open to all. Little did the framers of our state constitution realize the extent to which the public school system of Indiana would develop. Within the past hundred years Indiana has progressed from the log schoolhouse, lacking in equipment, to the modern educational structure, fully equipped to be of the utmost value to the boys and girls of Indiana. Accompanying this material progress, there has been an equal development in the course of study, supervision, and the teaching personnel.

The public school enrollment in Indiana has grown from a small group of privileged students to approximately 650,000 boys and girls. The compulsory age in Indiana is from 7 to 16, and it is a matter of no small amount of pride that 96.3 per cent of all the children between the ages of 7 and 16 are in their seats every day of the school year.



Pioneer Log School



A Consolidated Country School

From the few Hoosier schoolmasters of over a century ago, we have now enlisted in active teaching service some 25,000 men and women. Not only has the number increased but the quality of the teacher has improved due to the Indiana Teachers' Training and License Law which is regarded as one of the best of any state in the Union. An adequate Teachers' Retirement Fund has been established.

There are in Indiana 213 free public libraries, of which 181 are housed in their own buildings. They own 2,557,777 books and extend service to 312 townships. The total expenditure in 1925 was \$1,586,658 and the circulation for home reading was 10,841,612. The State Library supplements this service.

In terms of finance, the school system which started with an investment of only a few dollars, may now be comparatively said to represent an investment of more than \$125,000,000. The permanent school fund of Indiana is \$15,500,000, the income from which is forever to be devoted to the public schools of the state. The total annual school expenditure for the state is \$72,000,000.



A Public Library



The Coliseum

INDIANA BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

THE Indiana State Fair was established in 1852; thus it is now seventy-four years old. It was held for almost forty years with extremely meager surroundings. Then a new site was purchased, and in 1892 the first fair was held on the present grounds which seemed at that time to be entirely too far from the city and difficult to reach, but which are now considered easily accessible. Fairly good frame buildings were provided for most of the exhibits.

In 1911 the state gave its first real financial aid by appropriating \$100,000.00 for a coliseum—the building shown above—and \$10,000.00 annually for premiums on live-stock, horticulture, art work, and racing.

The fair continued with few changes for another period of approximately ten years, or until 1921. During the legislature of 1921, the state took over the entire property of the State Board of Agriculture, consisting of 214 acres and improvements valued at \$1,500,000.00 without cost, other than assuming the liabilities amounting to approximately \$350,000.00. Now it is strictly the state's property.

At this time the legislature also made it possible for the board to float a bond issue to the amount of \$1,000,000.00 for a building and improvement program, but cancelled the annual appropriation of \$10,000.00; thus at present no appropriation is being received to assist in the holding of a state fair.

With the new buildings to house exhibits and accommodate visitors, the fair has more than doubled in every way of advancement during the past five years. More new buildings must be added to complete the plans and make the Indiana State Fair and its equipment second to none in the United States.

The Board of Agriculture is governed by a representative from each of the thirteen congressional districts, three appointed by the Governor, and the Dean of Purdue University and Governor are ex-officio members.

In 1921 the attendance was 136,361, with 930 exhibitors as compared with 202,570 admissions and 2320 exhibitors in 1925. Five days were deemed too short a period for proper judging of all exhibits; so an eight-day fair was decided upon beginning with 1926.



A Roadway, Fill, and Bridge Near Bedford on the Dixie Highway

STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

SINCE the Indiana Highway Department was created six and one-half years ago, the state has invested 55 million dollars for improving the road system: 43 million derived from state funds and about 12 million from Federal aid.

This gigantic business, creating more prosperity and satisfaction in our commonwealth than any other single governmental agency, has been conducted for the remarkably low overhead or supervising cost of 3 cents on the dollar per annum—meaning that for each dollar spent 97 cents actually went into roads.

With an expenditure of approximately 15 million dollars in 1926, during which 250 miles of pavement will be laid on major traffic lanes, the state road system will show at the end of this year approximately 1,500 miles of pavement. In addition there will have been constructed more than 500 bridges of over 20-foot span having a total waterway of 6.63 miles. Three thousand miles of stone and gravel surfaces are maintained to permit all-season traffic.

Since its inception in 1919 this department has built thousands of bridges and

culverts under 20-foot span, widened hundreds of miles of non-rigid type highways, marked the entire system with standard guide, information, and warning signs, built guard rails and, with its own construction forces, laid many miles of tar and asphaltic types of surface, and surface-treated hundred of miles of stone and gravel roads for retention of loose materials and prevention of dust.

It is confidently expected that at the close of the 1927 construction season there will be completed three paved north and south roads and three paved east and west roads across the commonwealth. These are transcontinental Federal highways connecting at the state line with paved roads crossing the continent.

The Indiana system of 4,311 miles was selected from a total of 73,111 miles of all types, yet with such care and foresight that each county seat city is touched, and each town of even 2,500 population except four are on a state highway. Eighty-five per cent of the state's population is directly served by state roads, and the remaining 15 per cent drive only short distances over county laterals to reach a state highway.

For more than forty years Indiana has enjoyed distinction as a good roads state, due to the County Unit and Three-mile Gravel Road Laws and extensive use of vast deposits of native gravel and stone. When the state system was laid out it was possible to take over a substantial mileage of improved highways.



National Road, West of Indianapolis—Before

The Indiana highway law, matching of federal aid, and use of surplus war material, plus intensive development, are chiefly responsible in the last decade for so much progress where finances are limited and traffic demands, owing to the state's geographic location, are more intense than in some states with greater population.

This law specifies a bi-partisan commission that selects its director for fitness and ability and without political dictum. It finances without burdensome taxation, raising funds by a 3-cent tax on gasoline for automotive vehicles, sale of license plates, and matching federal monies. One cent of the gasoline tax or approximately \$3,000,000 each year, is apportioned to 92 counties and cities on a basis of county road and street mileage. This law is said by representatives of some twenty states who investigated, to be one

of the best enacted, because it finances by taxing only actual road users. Our constitution prevents issuance of bonds for state road building and subsequent costly interest and liquidation. Indiana pays for its roads as it builds; future generations receive a legacy, not a huge debt.

There are in possession of this department

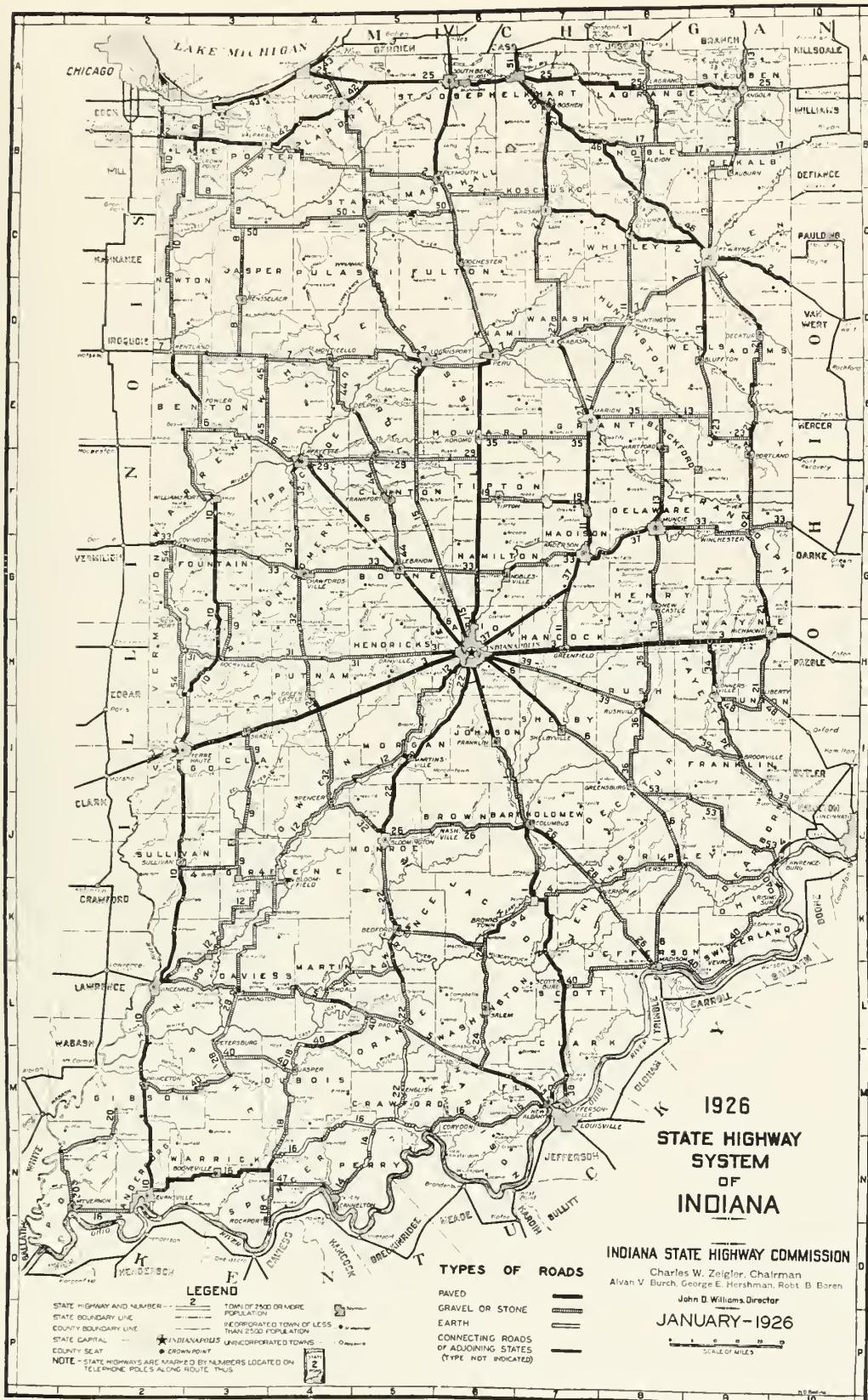
1,321 motor vehicles, all of which, with few exceptions, represent gifts from the federal government. Nearly 1,100 vehicles, 898 of which are trucks, are in actual use today on roads. Without this surplus war equipment Indiana never could have built and maintained the present road system, for when most of this surplus was received, there was no money available for purchasing new road equip-



After Paving

ment. It was necessary to spend about \$900 converting each war truck to road use, but by making changes and repairs there were obtained vehicles which do the work of trucks costing \$4,000 and \$5,000 each.

Aside from motor equipment there has been received from the Federal Government other war surplus that was disposed of at advantageous prices, netting more than \$100,000 for the road fund.



INDIANA DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

THERE are three great resources: natural, converted, and human. Natural resources are the material out of which industry, through its manifold and complex processes, supplies the daily wants, the comforts, and even luxuries of human kind, that most important of our resources.

This is the thought which has governed conservation work since 1919 when the offices of the State Geologist, the State Entomologist, the State Forester, the Commissioner of Fish and Game, and the semi-official State Park Committee were consolidated. In its present organization the Department serves not only as an excellent example of the manner in which boards and commissions may be consolidated, but also remains in a position economically to absorb still other such agencies. This one department now does in co-ordinate fashion the work which formerly would have required the services of sixteen boards and commissions.

The reorganization into the Department of Conservation, along with its simplification, brought increased efficiency. The excellent results in the Division of Fish and Game are mentioned elsewhere. A similar condition exists in the Division of Entomology.

Through its six divisions this Department controls some ninety distinct agencies, of which eighteen in the form of State Parks, State Forest, Game Preserves, Fish Hatcheries, and State Memorials are scattered over the state.

In 1918 the bee inspection of this division had a total of 14,431 colonies to its credit. This has steadily climbed until last fiscal year 37,687 colonies were inspected with but little increase in the personnel. "Foul brood" has been reduced from 20% to 6 $\frac{2}{3}$ %.

In 1919 when the Department was inaugurated, land under its control amounted to less than three thousand acres and improvements thereon were very scant. Since that time the Department has built up an estate of 15,108 acres which, with their improvements, have a book value of \$1,168,815 and an actual value much greater.

During the time that this public estate has been developed, there has been spent a total of \$2,178,214.12, of which only \$895,354.73 was from the taxpayer, the balance of \$1,282,859.39 representing earnings of the Department and subscriptions secured from private sources. Included in this last amount are \$135,000 out of a total of \$250,000, which Governor Ed Jackson obtained from Judge E. H. Gary as his contribution for the Dunes Park. Included in the amount received from the taxpayer is a total of \$210,464.30 which was used in the acquisition of dune land. In round figures, the sum of \$900,000 received from the taxpayer during a period of seven years amounts to 30 cents per capita or 4 $\frac{2}{7}$ cents per year.

Not looking at all at the public service rendered nor considering the truly ideal recreational and health value of our public preserves; not figuring the value of our scientific and popular publications, but only taking into account the physical values established, it can be said that the Department of Conservation looks back upon the last seven years with a great deal of satisfaction and happiness, for it cannot only show service rendered in return for expenditures made, but in addition it has added to the prosperity of the state, and lastly—as any well conducted business should—it has made large and paying investments. What these investments will be worth in the future no one is able to figure, but today we know that they are worth perhaps double the amount which was spent in conducting the Department of Conservation in all these years.



The Dunes State Park



McCormick's Creek Canyon State Park—The State House Quarry



Clifty Falls State Park—The Falls



Turkey Run State Park—Hawk's Nest



On the Banks of the Wabash

DIVISION OF FISH AND GAME

INDIANA may claim the distinction of now being among those few states in which wild-life resources are increasing, notwithstanding the greater number of persons who annually go afield with rod and gun, or trap. The conservation, protection, and propagation of wild life in the state is entrusted to the Division of Fish and Game of the Department of Conservation. As is now the case in nearly every state, this division is financed by the sportsmen who purchase licenses to hunt and fish. In the fiscal year 1925, the division sold 205,006 hunting and fishing licenses, 190,145 of which were issued to residents; 14,567 to non-resident fishermen, and 294 to non-resident hunters. It costs a resident of the state \$1.00 per annum to hunt, fish and trap; a non-resident \$15.50 to hunt and fish, but \$1.00 to fish only.

The state operates five fish hatcheries for the propagation of warm water fishes. The species propagated are the two black basses, rock bass, bluegill, crappie, yellow perch, and channel catfish. During the season of 1925, over a million and a quarter of black

bass were propagated at the hatcheries and placed in the waters of the state.

Indiana has 30 large rivers, 60 big creeks, hundreds of small brooks, and several hundred lakes. The increasing number of non-residents who do their fishing in this state proves that Indiana waters are attractive to the angler.

Indiana has no big game, but hunting for small game such as quail, rabbits, and squirrels is excellent. Indiana has as many quail, if not more, than any other state, even though the game laws permit a liberal bag limit. Fur-bearing animals, such as the raccoon, skunk, opossum, fox, mink, and muskrat are numerous.

The prevalence of game and the good fishing in Indiana are attributed to the excellence of its game warden service. In 1925 arrests made by wardens numbered 1,854. The convictions numbered 1,705. The fines and costs totalled \$33,709.50.

In addition to its six state parks there are two game reservations, one of 2,300 acres in the Kankakee River region, and one in Brown County of 7,000 acres where game may multiply unmolested.



NATURAL LAKES OF INDIANA

LAKES are among the most valuable of natural resources and their wealth to our state is being recognized more each year with intensive development of highways and the resultant purchase of lakeshore home sites by people, often residents of neighboring states.

Northern Indiana is particularly fortunate in this respect, for practically all of the two hundred lakes in this state, fifty-nine of which have an area of two hundred or more acres, are in that section.

Several years ago residents of the lake region, aside from occasional fishing accommodations, offered no special inducements to attract tourists. With motor vehicles now the popular means of modern transportation, and cars in possession of nearly every family head, lakeside property has come into its own, so that it is now difficult to secure desirable building space on many of the state's major inland water bodies.

The health and recreational value of lakes can scarcely be overestimated. A few weeks, days, yes, even hours, spent at any lake are as refreshing and invigorating to the tired business man as a medicinal tonic, and

far better in many cases, for he returns home fit again to tackle his business problems that have worn his nerves to a frazzle and persistently, but nevertheless as surely, sapped physical and mental vigor.

Nature is man's greatest friend. Man has ever patterned after—and to his vast profit—her wondrous work. Lakes are an important link in nature's architectural scheme. A visit to them gives a new outlook, inspires to greater achievement, and rejuvenates one after what is so often the humdrum of our daily existence.

The principal lakes of Indiana, ranging from Wawasee, with 3,526 acres of water, down to Jimerson, with 202 acres, are: Wawasee and Syracuse, Maxinkuckee, James, Bass, Winona, Cedar, Eagle, Clear, and Crooked in Steuben County, Tippecanoe and Oswego, Manitou, Barbee Lakes (7), Webster, Duchemin, Turkey, Pleasant, Fish, Lake George, Clear in LaPorte County, Bear, Third Lake, Big Chapman, Lake of the Woods, Crooked in Whitley County, Muncie Lakes, Blue River Lakes, Oliver, Simonton, Hogback, Dewart, Lake Gage, Pine, Little Tippecanoe, and Jimerson.



PILLAR OF THE CONSTITUTION



MONUMENT MOUNTAIN



ROCK PILLAR

CAVES OF SOUTHERN INDIANA

THE subcarboniferous limestone area of southern Indiana contains many sinkholes and caves, and out of eighteen widely known for their unusual geological formations, four are of national repute. These are Porter's in Owen County, Donnelson's in Lawrence county, Marengo in Crawford county, and Wyandotte in Clarke county.

These caves owe their origin and their formation to the slow, unceasing action of rain or carbonated water upon the limestone strata in which they occur. The rooms and passages are often filled with exceedingly handsome forms of crystalline limestone, called stalactites and stalagmites.

The mouth of Porter's Cave is the most beautiful of all Indiana caves, and from the floor to the bottom of the gulch where flows a crystal pure stream, the distance is 33 feet. The entrance is 50 feet wide and 14½ feet high, and the roof arches over a glorious waterfall.

The entrance to Donnelson's cave is of most entrancing picturesque beauty, being at the head of a deep gorge leading to a broader valley beyond. A stream in this cave is waist deep in many places, suddenly

disappearing through a solid layer of stone. Blind fish inhabit these subterranean waters.

Next to Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, Wyandotte is the largest cavern in the United States. Its enormous underground halls and vaulted domes, its gigantic fluted columns and vast piles of fallen rock are unexcelled. It is situated among the rugged hills along the Ohio River. History records Wyandotte back in 1812, when during the war with England the demand for gunpowder became so great that much of the nitrous earth in this cavern was utilized in manufacture of potassium nitrate, or saltpetre, an important ingredient of gunpowder. This cave is more than four miles long, and contains one room which has a height of 65 feet, width of 90 feet, and length of 210 feet. In one room is the stalactite called "The Pillar of the Constitution." Remains of the works and instruments of primitive man are visible in this cave.

Marengo, next to Wyandotte, is the most noted of Indiana sinkholes, being widely exploited since 1883. It is replete with corridors and spacious chambers with imposing geological formations.



Electric Train DeLuxe

TRANSPORTATION OF INDIANA

INDIANA'S transportation facilities constitute one of her most rightful prides. Eight thousand miles of steam railways and nearly two thousand miles of electric railways literally enmesh the state in a "net of steel." Four thousand two hundred fifty miles of permanently improved highways constituting the State Highway System have given a great impetus to motor-bus and truck transportation, and remain for continued and increasing enjoyment to the motorist.

The location and topography of the state have been the fundamentally determinative factors in the development of its transportation facilities. Indiana is one of the states comprising the level stretch of land extending from the Ohio River on the south to the Great Lakes on the north, and so is in the direct pathway of the bulk of the nation's great east and west traffic flow. This fact, in addition to the general evenness of topography, has given the state a concentration of many of the great trunk lines.

For dominance in the transportation field, however, Indiana relies upon her electric railway system. In this respect she claims leadership over all other states, with the possible exception of Ohio, and to this neighboring state has no reason to concede supremacy. Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan comprise the great middle western manufacturing and agricultural area, and it is in these three states that electric railway transportation has developed the most extensively. Rapid through freight service via the electric lines is available between practically all centers of importance in this territory and has proved of great advantage to producers so located as to be able to utilize it.

Electric passenger train service has been made a specialty by companies operating in Indiana, and has been developed to an advanced stage. Sleeping car, parlor car, and dining car service on regular trains are among the features.



Power Plant on Wabash River

INDIANA POWER SUPPLY

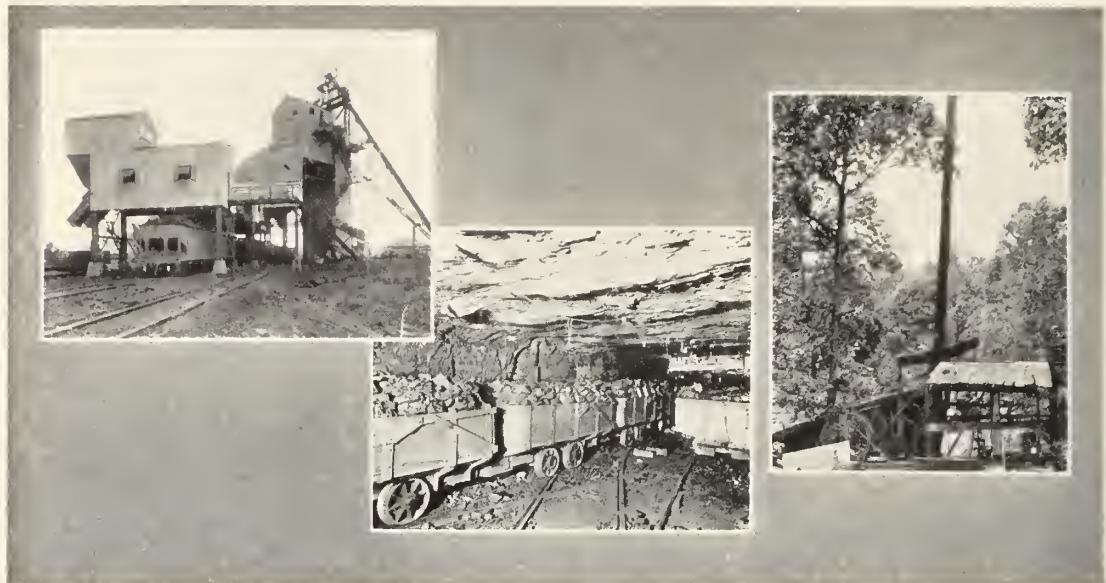
IN her coal fields Indiana has a wealth of power, the necessary complement to labor and raw materials for the development of industry. Waterfalls, too, are of importance as a source of energy in the state, but are of relatively less value than the abundant supplies of bituminous coal.

Indiana has kept well apace with the growing tendency during recent years away from the small power plant operated by the individual manufacturer, toward the utilization of electrical energy supplied from large central generating plants. Without any outstanding water-power sources upon which to rely for hydro-electric generation, the state has naturally turned to its coal for production of electricity by steam, and has made great progress in this field. Indiana ranks fifth among the states in the consumption of coal for the generation of electricity. "Mine mouth" plants, located in the coal belt and transmitting power to a wide range of territory have been particularly successful.

Finding limited water power available, utility companies have taken advantage of such as there is, and in many places have established generating units which utilize both hydro and steam power. There is a marked tendency toward the consolidation of producing units of all sizes into super-power systems, providing at once for the utilization of the relatively small sources of energy along with the larger units and for the advantages of large scale management.

Throughout the electrical field, Indiana is a leader and is steadily improving her position. Whereas the production of electricity in the country as a whole increased 51 per cent from 1920 to 1925, the increase for Indiana was 60 per cent.

With an abundant supply of coal remaining to be utilized, Indiana's electric power industry has an assured future. Energy for industrial consumption is in constantly increasing demand and promises to become a factor of greater importance as the convenience and economy of its use are developed.



INDIANA MINERAL FUELS

THE industrial life of any commonwealth depends upon the abundance and the accessibility of its mineral fuels. Indiana is fortunate in the possession of large accessible quantities of these power-producing substances.

For more than fifty years Indiana has produced petroleum and natural gas in commercial quantities. While the acme of production of each has passed, the annual production of the former is still near one million barrels and the production of the latter approximately one billion cubic feet. About one third of the production of oil is obtained from the eastern part of the state and the remainder from the southwestern portion where the newer fields lie.

Coal is the most important fuel resource of Indiana. The coal field which lies in the southwestern part of the state occupies an area of seven thousand square miles. Coal is mined in twenty-six counties. There are more than twenty beds which vary in thickness from a few feet to more than eleven feet.

The coals of Indiana belong to the bituminous class. Three kinds are recognized,

block, cannel, and common bituminous. The block coals are used for domestic purposes and for fuel in ceramic plants. Good domestic fuel is obtained from Coal IV and Coal V, while these two beds and Coal III furnish excellent steam coals. Coal is mined from open pits and from shafts. None of the shafts extend to greater depths than four hundred fifty feet. The mines are generally dry and free from gas.

The annual production of coal in Indiana has reached a maximum of thirty million tons. In recent years the potential capacity of the mines is considerably in excess of the market demands. More than one-half of the coal produced is used within the state. A large part of it is used in manufacturing plants for the production of steam and electric power, in super-power plants for the generation of electricity used for railway and municipal purposes, in fuel for domestic use, on steam roads, in the manufacture of gas, and for other purposes. Indiana is fortunate in the possession of an abundant supply of potential mineral fuel in her oil shale resources. More than five hundred square miles of accessible oil shales within the state contain more than fifty billion gallons of oil which can be secured by distillation.



LIMESTONE OF INDIANA

INDIANA produces practically 95 per cent of all limestone for building which is produced in the United States. Indiana Limestone has come to be known as "The Nation's Building Stone," and goes into the construction of the largest and most imposing buildings throughout the country.

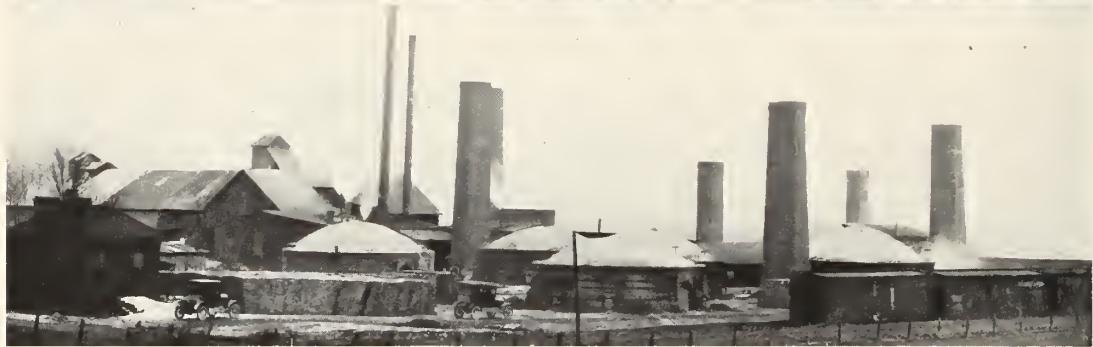
The quarrying industry is concentrated in the southern part of the state, centering in Bloomington, Oolitic, and Bedford and extending northward through Ellettsville to Stinesville and Romona. \$20,000,000 worth of stone is shipped from this district each year.

The Indiana stone is soft and workable for some time after it has been taken from the quarries, and comes out in a variety of shades and textures. While much of it is cut to fit precisely in a certain place in the structure in which it is to be used, or is carved for artistic decoration by highly skilled workmen, large volumes are shipped out unfinished to be cut in plants located outside the district. A considerable saving in transportation cost is effected by shipping

the stone in the uncut stage when it has to be carried long distances.

Waste from the mills preparing the stone for building runs into large volume, consisting in all sized pieces of the material from large stones which prove to be defective, to small chips and dust. This is graded as to size and shipped to nearby plants to be crushed for road stone, or utilized in the manufacture of fertilizer or cement. Industrial plants utilizing the by-products of the quarries have become very numerous in the stone district and provide employment for large numbers of men. Cheap fertilizer for the agriculture of the state and low priced cement to go into building construction are factors of gain also.

For the most part, the cities and towns in the limestone district rely chiefly upon the industry for their income. Bloomington provides the exception with its furniture plants and other manufactoryes. The district is highly prosperous, however, and has an insured income from a practically inexhaustible natural resource.



Above—Cement; Below—Tile and Brick

CEMENT AND CLAY PRODUCTS OF INDIANA

CEMENT is the second most important mineral product of the state, coal ranking first. With stone in third place, clay products rank fourth. Indiana ranks second in the Union in the production of cement, only Pennsylvania standing ahead. In clay products she is well up in the list, with an annual product valued at \$15,000,000. Brick and tile are the chief lines for which clay is used.

Raw materials for the manufacture of cement are widely distributed in Indiana and are easily accessible to transportation facilities and to fuel supplies. Because there is no definitely limited area to which the raw materials are confined, the industry is not particularly concentrated, but is fairly well spread out. Among the important cement manufacturing plants are those at Mitchell, Buffington, Stroh, Syracuse, Limedale, and Speeds. Inasmuch as the cement industry throughout the country is a somewhat localized one, suitable raw materials being available in many states,

the cement manufactured in Indiana is marketed in a limited territory. However, steady increase of local demand has resulted in a healthy growth of the industry.

So widely distributed are the workable clays in Indiana, and so varied their uses, that there are but few counties in the state which do not have at least one plant manufacturing brick, tile, or some other clay product. In the southwestern portion, clay and coal are available side by side, and it is here that the manufacture of ceramic products is most flourishing. Brazil, in Clay County, is the center of the industry, with Terre Haute, a short distance west, a close rival.

Also of much value in the state are the practically unlimited supplies of sand and gravel available for utilization in the manufacture of concrete products and in building construction. Many of the sand deposits provide raw material for the manufacture of glass, so that this industry has become a sizable one in Indiana.



Steamship Unloading Cargo from England at Michigan City Harbor.

INDIANA ON THE SEABOARD

IN the United States as in every other country access to the sea or navigable waters has determined the location of its principal cities, and the greatest measure of commercial prosperity.

The increased cost of transportation, the raise in freight rates, has brought to the Middle West and especially to Indiana the importance of direct access to the sea. Cost of transportation, not miles, measures the distance to markets.

The completion by Canada of the Welland Canal within the next two years will leave the rapids of the St. Lawrence as the only barrier that prevents ocean-going vessels from entering the Great Lakes. In fact within the last year such vessels from English ports have docked at Michigan City and other Great Lake ports. The construction of a waterway around the rapids with the same depth and capacity as the Welland Canal would permit eighty per cent of the cargo ships of the world to enter the Great Lakes.

It is important for the farmers of Indiana to have cheaper freight rates for their products. Our manufactures must go to every civilized nation on the globe. Growth will be accelerated greatly by access to the ocean.

Freight can be moved eight to ten miles by water as cheaply as it can be moved one mile by rail. The only hope our state has for relief from the high freight rates that now prevail is access to the sea through the construction of this waterway.

The reports of the engineers show that the electric power developed by the construction of the dams at the rapids of the St. Lawrence can be sold at an annual rental sufficient to pay the expense of operation, cost of construction, and amortize the entire amount within thirty-five or forty years. It is necessary, if this great national project is to be accomplished, that every step taken for its consummation receive the sympathetic support not only of our state government but of all of the people of Indiana.



An Oil Refinery

CALUMET REGION OF INDIANA

THE Calumet region of Indiana is one of the great industrial centers of the nation. Located in the most northwesterly county in Indiana, adjoining the Illinois state line and along the coast of Lake Michigan, it occupies the upper portion of Lake County and comprises some one hundred square miles.

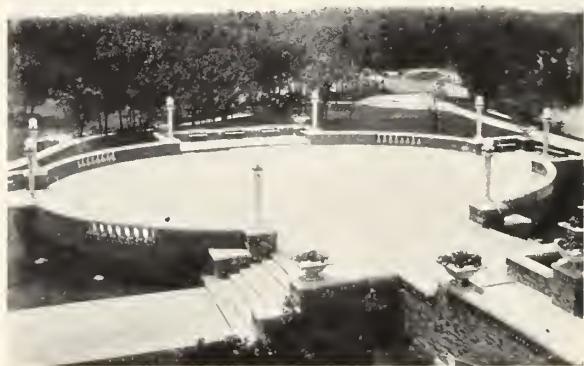
Until a little more than two decades ago the Calumet region of Indiana had but little industrial importance, and because of the physical characteristics of the country, it had no agricultural standing at all. Even in the days of the natural gas boom in Indiana, when the state began to assume leadership as an industrial commonwealth, the Calumet region was thinly populated.

Today this region has a population in excess of 200,000 and is part of the second greatest iron and steel district in America. It is also one of the foremost oil refining centers in the United States, and is noted for its transportation facilities.

Four contiguous cities comprise the metropolitan area of the Calumet region. In order of size they are: Gary, Hammond, East Chicago (which includes Indiana Harbor) and Whiting. According to the 1926 federal census estimate the population of these four communities is 192,558.

Hammond, the oldest of the four cities, founded in the early '80s, is noted as the seat of the starting of what is now America's great meat-packing industry. Early in the '90s the Standard Oil interests erected a refinery on Lake Michigan at Whiting. Meanwhile the struggling village of East Chicago began to loom up on the map. The independent steel interests erected a small plant in the barren wilderness on the lake front in the northern part of the city of East Chicago. This place was named Indiana Harbor, the promoters of the new settlement bringing about the construction of a harbor, which was destined later to assume its present rank as Indiana's largest public harbor.

Twenty-six miles from Chicago, located on Lake Michigan and traversed by many



Recreation Center



Feeding a Steel Mill

of the great trunk lines that link the east with the west, was an ideal location equidistant from the sources of raw materials needed in the manufacture of iron and steel. The iron ore mines of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota were easily accessible to the Great Lakes waterway route, thus affording cheap transportation. Similarly convenient were the limestone quarries of Michigan, and the coal mines of southern Indiana, of Ohio, of West Virginia. Here arose the city of Gary, now comprising more than forty-three square miles, and having a population of some 80,800.

In the adjoining township to the west, the second richest in Indiana in point of taxable valuation, and having a population of more than 115,000, are the three contiguous cities of Hammond, Whiting, and East Chicago. Here in the Indiana Harbor district of the city of East Chicago, are blast furnaces, steel mills, coke ovens, rolling mills and extensive fabricating shops. Here, too, the huge ore freighters from the northern iron region come with their burden of the dark brown substance that is made into iron and steel.

This same township of North is also widely known as the greatest inland oil-refining center in the United States.

Located here are the largest refineries of the Standard Oil (Indiana) and Sinclair Refining Companies. Under construction is the new refinery of the Roxana-Royal Dutch-Shell group. Linking these refineries are the far-reaching pipelines which extend to Wyoming, Kansas, Texas, and Oklahoma. Crude oil from these fields is run by pipeline to local refineries. From Indiana Harbor sails the oil fleet that distributes gasoline and motor oils to the Great Lakes cities and the territories tributary to them.

The Calumet region is also one of the foremost rail equipment centers in the country. Here, too, are located such diversified industries as chemical establishments, tin and sheet mills, and non-ferrous metals plants.

With its population increased over 500 per cent in two decades, the metropolitan area of Indiana's Calumet region looks forward to a population of one-half million in less than ten years. More than 65,000 persons are engaged in manufacturing.

This region has an extensive harbor development, is noted for its fine lake front parks, and is the seat of the Gary school system, which represents one of the most far-reaching developments in the history of modern education.



An Indiana Automobile Plant

INDIANA MANUFACTURING

INDIANA, with an annual output of manufactured articles worth more than \$2,000,000,000, is one of the leading manufacturing states in the Union. The Hoosier industries are surpassed by those of only eight other states in total value of products, and by those of only seven in total number of wage earners. Since 1914 the annual rate of increase of manufactures has been more rapid in Indiana than in the United States as a whole. In twenty-one of the most important of the nation's industries, Indiana ranks fifth or higher. This is true in spite of the fact that Indiana has only 1.2 per cent of the nation's area and 2.7 per cent of its population.

Indiana's manufacturing is well diversified, giving insurance against serious loss in case of a slump in any one or two industries. Metal working forms the nucleus of a great part of the manufacturing. Of these plants, steel works and rolling mills lead, the automobile manufactures are second, and foundry and machine shop products are third. Other important products are steam railway cars, meat products, electrical products, furniture, automobile accessories, building stone, artificial stone products, musical instruments, cement, and agricultural implements.

In addition to being at the center of population of the nation, Indiana is near the geographic center of the eastern half. This area has 85 per cent of the country's population, 65 per cent of its mineral resources, 80 per cent of its wealth, and 85 per cent of its annual income. Within a 500 mile radius of Indianapolis are to be found one-fourth of the area of the United States, and one-half of the population and purchasing power. Thus, it is evident that Indiana is ideally located in regard to raw materials and has the railway facilities necessary to bring in those materials and distribute the finished products to leading markets.

Not only does Indiana have access to raw materials of surrounding states, but also she has rich resources within her borders. Indiana is one of the richest farming states in the Union, and her farm products are important raw materials for leading lines of manufactures. The state's mineral products amount to about \$135,000,000 annually. The coal from the Terre Haute district and Southwestern Indiana mines, the iron ore smelted in the Calumet district in the northern part of the state, the stone from the Oolitic limestone district of Bloomington and Bedford, the cement from Buffington



A Packing Plant

and other Indiana cities, and the clay for brick and pottery manufacture from Brazil and other points, furnish an excellent supply of raw material for diversified manufactures.

During recent years, a great many nationally organized corporations have been impressed with the industrial advantages of Indiana, and have either located new branch plants in the state, or have expanded plants already here. A few of the more important of these national companies are as follows: the General Motors Company, at Anderson and Muncie; the United States Steel Corporation, at Gary; Ford Motors Company, at Hammond; Chrysler Company at New Castle; Roxana Oil, at Hammond; Colgate Company, at Jeffersonville; General Electric Company, at Fort Wayne; International Harvester Company, at Fort Wayne, Richmond, and Evansville; Advance-Rumley, at LaPorte; Graham Brothers Motor Trucks (Dodge Brothers), at Evansville; Studebaker, at South Bend; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, at Kokomo; and Ball Brothers, manufacturers of glass fruit jars, at Muncie.

The various sections of the state have their industrial peculiarities with respect to industrial wealth, but they all enjoy the fundamental advantages of this area as a unit. In the district around Terre Haute and south to Evansville enough coal is

mined to care for a great part of the needs of Indiana manufacturing. The Ohio River provides a means of transportation to the south with Evansville, New Albany, and Jeffersonville, the principal shipping points. The Calumet district, with Gary, East Chicago, Hammond, and Michigan City, has the shipping facilities of the Great Lakes at its disposal, and is undergoing extraordinary industrial expansion. South Bend and Fort Wayne benefit from their location in the heavy railway traffic belt, while Richmond serves as the gateway on the east. Indianapolis concentrates a large part of the state's manufacturing and is an important point of distribution for goods having a national market.

Industrial development of these districts has been greatly facilitated by the very rapid expansion of electrical generation and transmission. Large investments of capital in power stations and engineering achievements have been made in the broad plan to make this area one of the most highly electrified industrial sections of the United States.

In brief, the basic resources of Indiana are varied and abundant, the transportation facilities both by land and water are unusual, and the central location with respect to population and national markets is a decisive factor in favoring permanent growth.



Modern Indiana Farm

INDIANA AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE, the oldest art of man, may be seen at its best in Indiana. The state's heritage, a naturally fertile soil, and favorable climatic conditions have made Hoosier farms adaptable to production of a wide variety of crops. These things, coupled with the central location "at the cross roads of America," and unexcelled transportation facilities, have transformed Indiana from the primeval forest and prairie of a century ago into one of the greatest agricultural states of the Union today.

The total value of farm property is \$2,133,000,000. From the standpoint of investment, this places agriculture as the greatest business of the state. Farming land covers 92 per cent of the state's surface and more than 80 per cent of this land is improved, in farms averaging about 100 acres in size.

The center of population for several decades has been in Indiana. This means that more than 20,000,000 persons within 300 miles of the state's boundaries offer splendid markets for farm products. They

are easily reached by a network of electric and steam railroads stretching into every county of the state. A highway system of 77,000 miles, of which 46,000 miles are improved roads, gives nearly all of the state's 195,000 farmers a year-round outlet for crops and livestock.

Corn is king of crops in Indiana with about 5,000,000 acres a year. The state is a part of the corn belt aptly termed the "bread basket" of the world. Indiana corn has won highest honors repeatedly in national shows. Indiana is one of the few surplus wheat producing states east of the Mississippi, with about 2,500,000 acres a year. Other small grains are produced in proportion.

Apples and peaches grown in Indiana have taken first prizes consistently in national competition, and Hoosier brand cantaloupes and watermelons are known the country over. Two-thirds of the world's supply of mint oil comes from the muck lands of the northern Indiana lake region. The state, with 80,000 acres, leads all others in production of tomatoes for canning.



Contented Residents in Fertile Indiana Fields

INDIANA STOCK RAISING

INDIANA has long been famous for production of high class livestock. Some of the leading American breeders of cattle, sheep, horses and hogs are Hoosiers, and the state is proud of the laurels they have brought from show rings throughout the country over a long period of years. Some of the original Herefords sent to the range country of the west came from Indiana herds, and animals bred in Indiana have gone into nearly all the states and many foreign countries. One of the latest was a ram for the Prince of Wales's Canadian ranch.

Raising and fattening of cattle for market is an important phase of the livestock industry; beef from Hoosier feedlots finds its way to tables throughout America and even Europe. The rough lands of southern Indiana provide an excellent opportunity to raise cattle which can be fattened for market in central and northern parts of the state. In 1925 Indiana farmers marketed 319,000 head of cattle and 275,000 calves.

Each year approximately 3,000,000 little pigs, which have made hogs of themselves,

go to market from Indiana farms. These "mortgage lifters" and other livestock eat about 80 per cent of the state's corn crop. Indianapolis provides one of the best markets for hogs in the United States. Prices paid there are the highest of any in the corn belt, placing Indiana pork producers in an enviable position.

Sheep flourish under conditions in the Hoosier state. Thousands are fattened annually, and there are many breeders who have some of the best animals in the country. Indiana has some notable breeders of Belgian horses. "Dan Patch" and "William" of racing fame were bred here.

Dairying has come to the fore during the last few years. An annual income of \$60,000,000 has made dairying a factor to be reckoned with in Indiana. The poultry business now equals that of the dairy. Successful handling of livestock in the state is largely the result of the admirable grasses, forage crops and grains, excellent water and shade. Livestock also enables Hoosier farmers to market their crops in a profitable way, but at the same time to retain most of their soil fertility on the land.



One Variety of Fine Indiana Fruit

INDIANA HORTICULTURE

HORTICULTURAL products constitute a very important branch of Indiana's agriculture. The combined horticultural industries are responsible for an average annual income of \$100,000,000 to the people of Indiana.

Apples, plums, cherries, grapes, and small fruit can be successfully produced in almost every county, while soil and climatic conditions in the southern one-third of the state have been found to be especially favorable to profitable peach production. The larger percentage of the plantings of fruit are rated as commercial acreage and are being managed under up-to-date methods. Furthermore, the most of these plantings are just coming into bearing and are of the better commercial varieties. Favorable soil and climate and the use of up-to-date methods all combine to make Indiana fruit of quality and appearance second to none.

Indiana stands first in the production of tomatoes for the canning factory, this crop representing an average annual income of \$4,500,000 for the raw material and \$10,000,000 for the canned product.

Through special seed selection work during the past ten years the Indiana Greater Baltimore has been developed into a very high yielding, uniform strain of superior quality. This strain, which has become the standard for canning tomatoes, insures the consumer a superior product.

The muck lands of northern Indiana are being profitably utilized for the production of onions and mint. Indiana stands second in the production of onions and first in mint.

Potatoes return annually \$10,000,000 to the Hoosier State. Through the use of certified seed and better cultural practices the average production per acre has been increased more than 50 bushels.

The fertile sandy soil found in many of the counties of southwestern Indiana has proved especially adapted to the production of sweet potatoes, cantaloupes, early tomatoes, sweet corn, and other truck crops. Yellow Jersey sweet potatoes produced in this section are favorites in leading markets of the country.



Above—French Lick Springs Hotel; Below—West Baden Springs Hotel

AN INDIANA RECREATION CENTER

THE French Lick Springs Hotel and West Baden Springs Hotel are located in Orange County, Indiana, forty miles from the center of population of the United States. The surrounding country affords an illustration of the beautiful hills of southern Indiana. Because of its rugged nature, the country retains much of its primitive wildness; its beauty is made accessible by the many excellent highways maintained by the state. Nature has given a touch of the mystic, with underground caverns and channels.

This region is world famous for its mineral water and the wonderful opportunities for recreation and pleasure afforded by the charms of its ideal scenery. Thousands of visitors from all parts of the United States and Canada and foreign countries visit these resorts throughout the year.

Southern Indiana is also famous for its fine orchards.

Few cities in Indiana are without public and private golf courses. Indianapolis is reputed to have more golf courses than any other city of its size in the United States.

Golf, baseball, tennis, swimming, hunting and fishing lure all to invigorating exercise in the open air.



An Indiana Golf Course



JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN

THE James Whitcomb Riley Hospital for Children was established by the authority of an act approved March 11, 1921. The hospital has a maximum capacity of 200 patients. It was opened for the reception of patients on November 19, 1924. The law prescribes that the hospital shall be a department of Indiana University and under the direction of its Board of Trustees, and in the construction, equipment, and direction of the hospital the Board of Trustees of the University shall receive and consider such suggestions and advice as might be tendered by the James Whitcomb Riley Memorial Association.

The method of admission of patients to

the Riley Hospital is prescribed by the law which authorized the establishment of the institution. The law states that any child under sixteen years of age, having a legal settlement in any county of the state and afflicted with a defect, disease, or deformity, presumably curable or improvable by skilled medical and surgical treatment, or needing special study for diagnosis, may be admitted to the hospital. The judge of any circuit, criminal, or juvenile court of the state of Indiana is empowered to commit to the hospital any child of proper age and legal settlement in which the judge has jurisdiction. The cost and care of treatment of the child committed as aforesaid is paid by the county in which the child has a legal settlement.



Study and Library

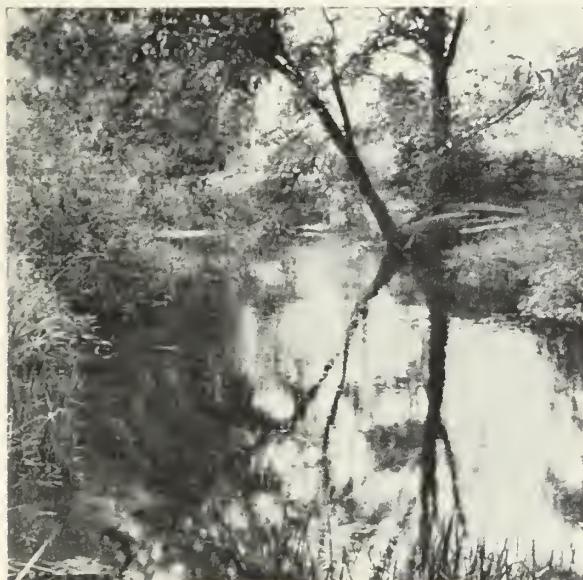
The first year of the hospital's operation has closed with a very gratifying record. Patients have been admitted from 86 of the 92 counties in the state of Indiana. More than 1,200 patients have been admitted for hospital care in addition to 600 served through the out-patient clinics. The hospital has not been large enough to accommodate the demands made upon it during the past year. The cases already presented have demonstrated the great need for the Riley Hospital.

HOOSIER POET

JAMES Whitcomb Riley, the most outstanding figure in Hoosier literature, particularly in the realm of dialect poetry, was born in Greenfield, Indiana, October 7, 1849. Concluding his schooling at the age of sixteen, Riley traveled about the country as a sign-painter and later began contributing poems to the Indiana papers. Since then, the wealth of poetry he has written has endeared him to the hearts of all Hoosiers. Mr. Riley died in Indianapolis, July 22, 1916, and lies buried at the summit of Crown Hill Cemetery.



THE OLD SWIMMIN'-HOLE



Oh! the old swimmin'-hole! whare the
 crick so still and deep
Looked like a baby-river that was
 laying half asleep,
And the gurgle of the worter round the
 drift jest below
Sounded like the laugh of something
 we onc't ust to know
Before we could remember anything
 but the eyes
Of the angels lookin' out as we left
 Paradise;
But the merry days of youth is beyond
 our controle,
And it's hard to part ferever with the
 old swimmin'-hole.



SCHUYLER COLFAX
VICE PRES. 1869-73



THOS. A HENDRICKS
VICE PRES. 1885-89



BENJ. HARRISON
PRES. 1889-93



THOMAS R. MARSHALL
VICE PRES. 1913-21



CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS
VICE PRES. 1905-09

PROMINENT
INDIANA
STATESMEN



OLIVER P. MORTON
WAR GOV. 1861-65



WM HENRY HARRISON
TER. GOV. 1800-13

ART IN INDIANA

THE fine arts, especially paintings, have had an extraordinary development in Indiana during the past thirty years. A powerful stimulus was given to this development by the formation of numerous art associations in all parts of the state. Some of these are among the best in the country. The Indianapolis Art Association was organized in 1883, in 1902 it became The John Herron Art Institute, and in 1906 the present admirable building was opened to the public. There is a well developed school of art in connection with the Institute, an art library, and extensive and increasing collections of paintings, sculpture, prints, etc. Many exhibitions are shown during the year, lecture courses are maintained, and other educational activities carried on. A society known as "The Friends of American Art" contribute to the permanent collection and a loan exhibit of the Frank C. Ball collection of foreign paintings, containing examples from Tintoretto, Claude Lorraine, and other masters, has long been contained in the gallery.

Some fifty other art associations have been organized throughout the state, many of them of long standing, holding exhibitions and owning permanent collections. The work of the Art Association of Richmond is outstanding. A Public Art Gallery has been established with a large permanent collection of paintings, sculpture, prints, and decorative arts; classes in painting are conducted and more than a dozen current exhibitions are given each year. Largely as a result of these activities, a school of Richmond painters has grown up, twenty-seven of whom showed creditable work at a recent exhibition in the gallery. Many of these painters have organized a "Palette Club" and are exhibiting and selling their pictures.

Many of the art associations in the state were started as the result of the traveling exhibits of paintings of Eastern, and later of Indiana artists, arranged and shown annually since 1903 in the larger cities by the director of The Richmond Art Association.



William M. Chase

As early as 1895, the work of five Indiana called "The Hoosier Group," William Forsyth, J. Ottis Adams, T. C. Steele, Otto Stark, and R. B. Gruelle (the last three deceased) was well known throughout the country as well as the work of J. E. Bundy who has now a national reputation. Other native painters who have reached special distinction are William M. Chase, Wayman Adams, Daniel Garber, Victor Higgins, Eugene Savage, and in sculpture, Janet Scudder, and Caroline Peddle Ball. The work of two hundred native or resident Indiana artists was accepted as satisfactory at a Hoosier Salon held in Chicago in 1926. In the number of her citizens interested in painting, Indiana stands in a front rank among American States.

Wm. Dudley Foulke



INDIANA IN LITERATURE

INDIANA people have always been prone to express their emotions and dreams in print. From the earliest days the pioneers, poets and story tellers of Indiana have woven their experiences into song and homespun tales.

John Finley, whose *Hoosier's Nest* is a delightfully humorous picture of a pioneer homestead, and Sarah T. Bolton, who inspired many men and women by her cheery philosophy, are two interesting representatives of that early preoccupation with literature. From 1870, however, when Edward Eggleston put Indiana on the literary map with the first of that remarkable series of genre pictures of pioneer Indiana life that became classics, the state has produced many men and women whose excellent work has made them justly famous. It would be impossible to mention all of them who rank high. It must suffice to mention those most widely known.

There was the incomparable James Whitcomb Riley, interpreter of the universal

child heart; Maurice Thompson, with his pictures of bygone days of romance; Lew Wallace, who made olden days live in his heroic romances; Charles Major, who could charm with tales of Tudor England or bears of Blue River; Gene Stratton Porter, who opened our eyes to the beauty of woods and streams: all these have gone to join the choir invisible. Among the many who charm and inspire us today one may speak only of Meredith Nicholson, versatile poet, novelist and critic; George Ade, slangy philosopher and playwright; Kin Hubbard whose delicious creation Abe Martin adds a distinct chapter to American humor; Booth Tarkington, exquisite artist and remarkable craftsman; Albert J. Beveridge, statesman and author of the *Life of John Marshall*.

As one surveys this list of representative men and women of letters in Indiana, they seem to fall into two groups: those whose ability as story tellers found scope in tales of romantic days gone by; and those who saw beauty in everyday life, and charmingly recorded it.

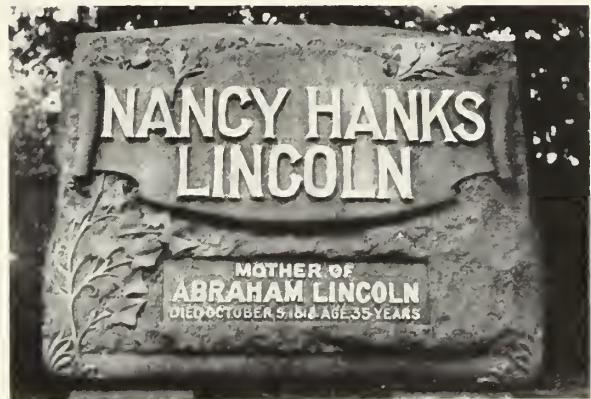
SOME HISTORIC SHRINES

A SKETCH of Fort Sackville, Vincennes, whose site is now indicated only by a stone marker. The capture of Fort Sackville, February 25, 1779, was the culmination of George Rogers Clark's famous expedition, and the most important event of the Revolution in the west.



GOVERNOR William Henry Harrison in the early morning of November 7, 1811, defeated a formidable Indian attack near the Tippecanoe River, where this monument now stands, not far from the present city of Lafayette. This battle was a prelude to the War of 1812 and one of the greatest Indian battles in our history.

ABRAHAM Lincoln was an Indiana boy. His family came into the state when he was seven years old (1816), and he lived in Spencer County, where Lincoln City is now located, until he was twenty-one (1830), a period of fourteen years. Here his mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, is buried.





THE INDIANAPOLIS MOTOR SPEEDWAY

FOUR Indianapolis men, Carl G. Fisher, James A. Allison, A. C. Newby, and Frank H. Wheeler, joined together in 1909 and decided to build a motor speedway near Indianapolis.

The speedway, when scarcely completed, was opened on August 19, 1909, for three days racing. The accidents in these first races so impressed the management with the inadvisability of racing on a dirt track that they determined to resurface the $2\frac{1}{4}$ mile oval. By December 18, 1909, the track, completely paved with brick, was opened for the first races over the newly surfaced track, and the success of the speedway as a high speed racing and testing course was established.

The third race meet was in May, 1910, and was the largest in attendance up to that time, being reported at 30,000; but small compared with 130,000, as reported this year.

Then came the present classic, the 500-mile race, a contest which is known to the

whole automotive world as the greatest test for engineering and pilot brains that the industry has yet developed.

Some figures about the physical character of the present track may be of interest. The complete circuit, three feet from the inside edge, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. The stretches are 50 feet wide and the turns, not including the concrete safety aprons, 60 feet wide. There were 3,200,000 paving bricks used. The bricks are grouted with cement, and the track is usually considered as one of the most unique examples of brick and cement pavement.

The home and back stretches are 3,301 feet long; the end straights 660 feet long and the four quarter-circle turns at each corner, 1,320 feet on the course line at the inner edge. They have a radius of 840 feet. The first 50 feet of the curve is banked at $16^\circ 40''$, and the remaining 10 feet at $36^\circ 40''$. The approaches and releases from the turns have a 2 per cent. grade.



POST HOSPITAL



FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON

THE United States Army Post, Fort Benjamin Harrison, was established in 1905. The reservation consists of 2,415 acres. The original buildings and improvement of the grounds for military purposes cost the Government approximately \$1,500,000. The original plans were so drawn that the Fort has been enlarged without alterations of those plans.

It is situated about thirteen miles northeast of Indianapolis. This post, by its central location and superior equipment and improvements, was used as a training camp for officers and mobilization camp for the army during the World War.

The 10th U. S. Infantry is located there, and the War Department is to make extensive permanent improvements.

MARION SOLDIERS' HOSPITAL

THE Marion Soldiers' Home was established by the Federal Government for the care of former soldiers. After the World War this institution was converted into a hospital to care for disabled soldiers of that war, and is so used now.

The occupants of the home were transferred to the Indiana State Soldiers' Home at Lafayette.



FACTS ABOUT INDIANA

Its name was derived from the word "Indian." Indiana means, "The lands of the Indians." It was nicknamed "Hoosier State" from the expression "Who's here?" (yere or hyer). Indiana was first explored by LaSalle in the year 1670.

First permanent white settlement was made at Vincennes in 1719.

Indiana was under French control until 1760; English control from 1760 to 1776.

Greatest length 276 miles; greatest width 177 miles.

Area 36,354 square miles, of which 309 square miles is water.

Indiana ranks 37th in area in the United States.

Indiana Territory was organized in the year 1800; admitted into the Union in 1816.

First capital was located at Vincennes from 1800 to 1813.

Capital was located at Corydon from 1813 to 1825; at Indianapolis since 1825.

First constitution was adopted in 1816; the second in 1851.

Population, Federal census of 1920, 2,930,390; estimated July 1, 1925, 3,060,416.

Center of population of U. S. is near Whitehall, Owen County.

Indiana led in response to the call for volunteers in the Mexican War, Civil War, Spanish-American War, and World War.

Indiana possesses the finest Soldiers and Sailors Monument, which is second in height only to the Washington Monument. Indiana has the World War Memorial Plaza (Indianapolis).

Indiana leads in recognition of authors of books of fiction, such as George Ade, Booth Tarkington, and Meredith Nicholson.

Indiana has one auto for every 4.2 persons, $1\frac{1}{3}$ times average in U. S.

In Indiana 55.5 per cent of the people own their own homes, as compared with only 36.9 per cent for the U. S. as a whole.

Assessed valuation of taxable property, 1925,	\$5,430,702,085
Less Mortgage exemptions \$159,125,600	5,271,576,485
Total wealth (U. S. Census Bureau)	8,830,000,000
Indiana Farm Output in the year 1924	277,000,000
Indiana Steel products, 1925	246,000,000
Automobiles and parts, 1925	201,000,000
Foundry products, 1925	101,000,000
Railroad car building, 1925	85,000,000
Electrical machinery, 1925	77,000,000
Furniture industry, 1925	72,848,000
Kitchen cabinets (Exceeds one half in U. S.), 1925	14,130,000
Indiana is first as bottle and jar maker, 1925	19,820,000
Indiana wheat crop, 1925, 25,000,000 bushels worth	40,000,000
Indiana is first as tomato grower, 1925	386,100 tons
Indiana third in corn crop in 1925	200,000,000 bu.

Indiana is:

First in having more miles of railway according to area.

First in having the largest inland railway center (Indianapolis).

First as greatest interurban center in the world (Indianapolis).

First in production of limestone for building purposes, producing more than 76 per cent of the entire output of the United States (Bedford and Bloomington).

First in the manufacturing of iron and steel from the crude ore (the Calumet region).

First in quality of corn (not quantity). Indiana has failed only once during the past 15 years in securing the sweepstake prize, and captures from 60 to 85 per cent of all prizes of quality at the National Fat Stock Show at Chicago.

Indiana is one of three states with no state indebtedness, and the only industrial state with this distinction.

